

CELLULOSE SUPPORTED TRANSITION
METAL (Cu, Pd) CATALYSTS FOR CARBON-
CARBON AND CARBON-NITROGEN BONDS
FORMATION REACTIONS

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I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Malaysia Pahang or any other institutions.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

°C	degree centigrade
g	gram
cm ⁻¹	per centimetre
δ	chemical shift
equiv	equivalence
Hz	hertz
h	hour
L	litre
MHz	mega hertz
μm	micrometre
mg	milligram
ml	millilitre
mmol	millimole
mol	mole
mol L ⁻¹	mole per litre
nm	nanometre
%	percentage
M	molar
N	normality
sec	second
cm ²	square of centimetre
mol%	mole percentage

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

α	alpha
Ar	aromatic
β	beta
^{13}C NMR	carbon nuclear magnetic resonance
J	coupling constant
d	doublet
dd	doublet of doublet
EDX	energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy
FTIR	fourier transform infrared spectroscopy
HR-TEM	high resolution transmission electron microscopy
HR-SEM	high resolution scanning electron microscopy
H-bond	hydrogen bond
IR	infrared
ICP-AES	inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy
m	multiplet
^1H NMR	proton nuclear magnetic resonance
pH	potential of hydrogen
q	quartet
s	singlet
TLC	thin layer chromatography
t	triplet
XPS	x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy
XRD	x-ray diffraction

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini terutama berkaitan dengan sintesis, pencirian, dan aplikasi mangkin logam heterogen berasaskan selulosa berfungsi untuk pelbagai jenis tindak balas penggandingan silang. Tindak balas penggandingan silang secara amnya dijalankan dengan kehadiran kompleks logam homogen. Cabaran eksperimen untuk melakukan tindak balas katalitik homogen adalah rumit disebabkan kesukaran pemisahan produk daripada campuran tindak balas, serta ketidakupayaan untuk menggunakan semula mangkin logam. Untuk mengatasi masalah ini, penyelidik-penyelidik telah mengkaji penggunaan pelbagai sokongan pepejal heterogen untuk spesies pemangkin logam seperti nanotub karbon, grafin, silikat, polimer, oksida logam, dan pelbagai bahan bukan organik hibrid. Walaupun banyak protokol yang berekonomi dan mampan telah digunakan oleh para penyelidik yang berdedikasi dalam pengkajian tindak balas penggandingan silang yang mesra alam, tetapi masih terdapat permintaan yang tinggi untuk meneroka pemangkin yang lebih berkesan untuk tindak balas transformasi kimia. Pada masa kini, sains dan teknologi beralih ke arah persekitaran yang mesra alam, dan proses untuk mengkaji pengeluaran bahan kimia halus. Dalam perspektif ini, biopolimer semulajadi (selulosa) boleh dipertimbangkan sebagai bahan sokongan padu yang boleh diterima kerana kelebihan seperti mudah diperolehi, mempunyai ketumpatan yang rendah, boleh diperbaharui, ketersediaan, kos rendah dan sifat kimia dan mekanikal yang menarik. Oleh itu, selulosa semulajadi akan menjadi sokongan padat sempurna sebagai mangkin. Dalam kajian ini, selulosa tongkol buah jagung telah diasingkan dan tulang belakang selulosa diubahsuai secara kimia melalui pempolimeran. Kumpulan polimer berfungsi yang dihasilkan telah ditukar menjadi ligand pengkelat poli(amidoksim) yang sesuai. Selulosa poli(amidoksim) mudah menjalani tindak balas kompleks dengan rawatan garam logam (Pd/Cu) untuk menghasilkan logam poli(amidoksim) heterogen yang berasaskan selulosa. Kompleks palladium yang berasaskan selulosa mempamerkan aktiviti pemangkin tinggi (0.1 hingga 0.05 mol%) terhadap tindak balas penggandingan silang Mizoroki-Heck aril halida dengan pelbagai olefin untuk memberikan produk gandingan sehingga hasil 97%. Pengeluaran elektron aril halida dapat memproses hasil yang lebih tinggi berbanding dengan aril halida yang menderma elektron. Kompleks palladium juga digunakan untuk sintesis Ozagrel, perencat thromboxane A₂-sintetas melalui tindak balas Mizoroki-Heck dengan penghasilan 88%. Kompleks tembaga (amidoksim) yang berasaskan selulosa digunakan untuk tindak balas Klik [Cu (II) 1 hingga 0.05 mol%] daripada azida organik dengan alkil terminal untuk membekalkan triazol sehingga hasil 96%. Selain itu, nanopartikel tembaga telah disediakan dari kompleks tembaga dan distabilkan dengan baiknya oleh ligan poli(amidoksim). Nanopartikel tembaga tersebut mempercepatkan tindak balas amina alifatik chemoselective Aza-Michael [Cu(0), 0.1 hingga 0.005 mol%] dengan α , β -sebatian-sebatian yang tidak tepu dengan cecap untuk memberikan penghasilan sehingga 95%. Tambahan pula, semua pemangkin polimer berasaskan selulosa adalah mudah diperolehi semula daripada campuran tindak balas dan digunakan beberapa kali tanpa kehilangan aktiviti permangkin yang ketara.

ABSTRACT

This research mainly deals with the synthesis, characterization, and applications of functionalized cellulose supported heterogeneous metal catalysts for various types of cross-coupling reactions. Cross-coupling reactions generally proceed in the presence of homogeneous metal complexes. The practical limits to perform homogeneous catalysis reactions are complicated due to the difficulty in the separation of the product from the reaction mixture, as well as the inability to reuse the metal catalysts. To overcome these problems, scientific communities have investigated the use of various heterogeneous solid supports for metal catalyst species such as carbon nanotubes, graphene, silicates, polymers, metal oxides, and various hybrid inorganic materials. Although many economic and sustainable protocols have been employed by researchers dedicated to the development of green processes for cross-coupling reactions, there is still a high demand to explore more efficient catalysts for chemical transformation reactions. Nowadays, science and technology are shifting towards environmentally friendly, sustainable resources, and processes to investigate low-cost production of fine chemicals. In this perspective, natural biopolymers (cellulose) could be considered as acceptable solid support materials because of their promising merits such as being largely abundant in nature, having low density, bio-renewability, universal availability, low-cost and interesting chemical and mechanical properties. Therefore, natural cellulose would be a perfect solid support for catalysts. In this study, corn-cob cellulose was isolated from bio-waste corn-cobs, and the backbone of the cellulose was chemically modified through polymerization. The resulting polymeric functional group was converted into suitable poly(amidoxime) chelating ligand. The cellulose-supported poly(amidoxime) readily underwent a complexation reaction by treatment with metal (Pd/Cu) salts to give the corresponding cellulose-supported heterogeneous poly(amidoxime) metal complexes. The cellulose-supported palladium complex exhibited a high catalytic activity (0.1 to 0.05 mol%) towards Mizoroki-Heck cross-coupling reactions of aryl halides with a variety of olefins to give the corresponding coupling products of up to 97% yield. The electron withdrawing aryl halides processes higher yields compare to electron donating aryl halides. The palladium complex was also applied to the synthesis of Ozagrel, a thromboxane A₂-synthetase inhibitor through Mizoroki-Heck reaction with 88% yield. The cellulose-supported poly(amidoxime) copper complex was applied to the Click reaction [Cu(II) 1 to 0.05 mol%] of organic azide with terminal alkyne to afford triazole in up to 96% yield. Moreover, copper nanoparticles were prepared from the copper complex and well stabilized by the poly(amidoxime) ligands. The copper nanoparticles were efficiently promoted the chemoselective Aza-Michael reaction [Cu(0) 0.1 to 0.005 mol%] of aliphatic amines with α, β -unsaturated compounds to give addition products in up to 95% yield. Additionally, all polymeric cellulose supported catalysts were easy to recover from the reaction mixture and reused several times without significant loss of their catalytic activities.

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